FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 085 2 May 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

New Chemical Weapons Proposals Expected To Boost Talks AA 1
Zholkver Enumerates Countermeasures to SDI [NEW TIMES 21 Apr] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Dubinin: No Need for Foreign Assistance at Chernobyl CC 1
Perez de Cuellar Informed CC 1
Ukrainian Envoy Updates UN CC 2
PRAVDA Writer Previews Tokyo Meeting of 'Big Seven' CC 2
[Bragin 30 Apr]
PRAVDA Editorial on Worldwide May Day Celebrations CC 4
[30 Apr]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Moscow Dailies Protest U.S. Neoglobalist Doctrine A 1
Far East 'Defense Initiative' Hit A 1
[Barakhata in PRAVDA 29 Apr]
ASEAN 'Anti-U.S.' Feelings Noted [IZVESTIYA 29 Apr] A 2
Ethiopian 'Secret War' Rapped A 2
[Palladin in IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Nicaragua Linked to Libya [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Apr] A 3
U.S. Criticized for Nuclear Accidents A 4
Three Mile Island Viewed A 4
Navy 'Incidents' Recalled [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 May] A 4
Toxic Waste Dumps Cited [Makurin] A 4
Article Attacks Pentagon Pamphlet on USSR Military A 5
[Viktorov in IZVESTIYA 25 Apr]
Bovin Questions Repercussions of Libya Raid on Summit A 6
U.S. Officials Violating Helsinki Final Act [Vykhodtsev] A 7
Canada Rebuked for 'Secret' SDI Agreements
[Mikheyev in IZVESTIYA 29 Apr] A 8

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Reports UNEN Criticism of MPRP Organizations C 1
TASS Cites DPRK Papers on Nevada Tests C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 May]

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Reports on Soviet-Indian Economic Talks D 1
Arkhipov, Bhagat Give Speeches [29 Apr] D 1
Details on Cooperation Plans [1 May] D 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Keshtmand Dinner Speech in Moscow D 2
[22 Apr]
Afghanistan Summons Iranian Charge d'Affaires D 6
Report From Captured 'Dushman Lair' in DRA D 6
[Kuzmin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reagan Meets With ASEAN Members on Bali E 1
U.S. Pressure on ASEAN States Scored E 1
[Grammatchikov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]
TASS Views U.S. 'Militarization' of Guam E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Czech Foreign Minister Concludes Moscow Visit F 1
Luncheon Given F 1
Shevardnadze Speech [IZVESTIYA 27 Apr] F 1
Chnoupek Speech [IZVESTIYA 27 Apr] F 3
Ligachev, Medvedev Receive F 4
Chnoupek Comments on Taiks [Prague RUDE PRAVO 26 Apr] F 5
Discusses Results of Visit F 7
Joint Communique [PRAVDA 27 Apr] F 7
Minister Departs F 9
Loginov, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Confer F 10
[IZVESTIYA 1 May]
Yazkuliyev Receives Hungarian Jurist Delegation F 10
[IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]
Zhitenev-Led CPSU Delegation Visits Hungary [PRAVDA 28 Apr] F 10
GDR's Kessler To Visit 'First Half of May' F 10
Ceausescu Urges U.S. To Join Test Moratorium [PRAVDA 25 Apr] F 10
Trade Union Festival Concludes in Poland F 11
[Vasilkov and Yermolayev in TRUD 27 Apr]
TASS Reports SED-SPD Talks on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone F 12
TRUD Notes Holding of Albanian Trade Union Plenum [26 Apr] F 12

WESTERN EUROPE

Yeltsin-Led CPSU Delegation Leaves for DKP Congress G 1
Arrives in Hamburg G 1
Congress Opens G 1
Further on Visit of Cypriot Foreign Minister G 1
Attends Tbilisi May Day Event G 1
Ends Official Visit G 2
Finnish Officials Favor Ordering Another AES G 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Writer Assesses French Defense Systems [Pustov 30 Apr] G 3

Note: The last in the series of National Affairs supplements is being published on 2 May. Beginning 5 May, National Affairs materials will be included in the regular Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO BOOST TALKS

LD221358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The new proposals of the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin at the 11th SED Congress, were proposed in Geneva today at the disarmament conference.

These proposals allow an elimination of the differences so far existing at the talks and resolute progress forward in working out a convention that would ensure full and universal destruction of chemical weapons by the end of the present century.

The Soviet Union, as was said in the 15 January statement by M. Gorbachev, favors the speedy total elimination of chemical weapons and of the very industrial basis for their manufacture. Our country is prepared to provide an up-to-date declaration of the locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and a cessation of their production; to start working out procedures for destroying the manufacturing basis; and also to begin, soon after the appropriate convention enters force, eliminating stocks of chemical weapons. And all of this would be carried out under strict supervision, including international on-site verification.

The new Soviet proposals proceed from the statement of 15 January. Their essence was set out by the USSR representative at the disarmament conference, Viktor Israelyan.

They envisage that the destruction of chemical weapon stocks be started by every state taking part in the convention no later than 6 months, and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their production no later than 1 year after the convention comes into force. Moreover, 30 days after that time, the participants will have to declare the exact location of every installation for the production of chemical weapons, including components for so-called binary weapons. This applies to any such installation, irrespective of whether they are state or privately owned.

The USSR proposals allow an effective, timely cessation of the production of chemical weapons. Every participant state, immediately the convention comes into force, will have to halt all activity at installations for the production of chemical weapons. For the period of 3 months after the convention comes into force, those taking part will be obliged to take national measures to close down installations, such as banning occupation of the buildings, cutting off and dismantling all communications serving the installation, and so on. The Soviet representative also set out specific considerations concerning the procedures for the destruction or dismantling of these objectives.

The new proposals of the USSR give special emphasis to questions of monitoring. The Soviet Union proposes the end of every functioning installation for the production of chemical weapons, including private enterprises, be ensured by means of strict monitoring, including systematic, international on-site verification. It is a question of verifying the correctness of declarations, of the application of seals by inspectors to a site that is being closed and periodic checking that these remain intact right up to the time that the destruction or dismantling of the site begins. For purposes of effective monitoring of this plan, the Soviet Union proposes there be provisions for carrying out systematic international on-site inspections and that a system for visits to sites by international inspectors be worked out that would enable them to be present at all important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the site. Final international verification would be carried out when the process of the elimination or dismantling the whole site was completed in full.

The Soviet representative also stated that the convention must provide for measures ensuring observation and implementation by every participant state, irrespective of whether one is dealing with state or private enterprises or transnational corporations; and ensuring in the first place that the use of the commercial chemical industry for the development and production of chemical weapons is not permitted.

V. Israelyan sharply criticized the U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and for the deployment of these in the countries of Western Europe. Implementation of these plans, he noted, threatens to transform the densely populated countries of Western Europe into a potential theater of destructive chemical warfare, the main victim of which would be the civilian population. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonorable game, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike from its own territory and exposing the territories in Western Europe to binary chemical weapons. This would be reflected in a most negative way on the talks currently taking place at the disarmament conference on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and considers that the United States Government must realize the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation gave a press conference in Geneva devoted to the new steps the Soviet Union is taking at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The USSR's proposals immediately gave rise to lively interest among the delegations at the disarmament conference. In conference circles it is considered that they will give a powerful impulse to the talks that have been dragged out excessively because of the unconstructive position of the United States and several of its allies. The delegates attach particular importance to the bold and constructive approach of the USSR to the problem of monitoring. Many stress that it refuts completely assertions that the USSR is supposedly not interested in working out effective means for verifying fulfillment of the convention on banning chemical weapons. In this connection, it is noted here that the USSR earlier favored establishing systematic international control over the limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, the so-called hypertoxic lethal chemicals, that will be permitted under the future convention. Those taking part in the talks assess the words of the Soviet Union do not differ from its practical deeds. It is now up to those who are holding back progress at the talks under various pretexts and primarily the United States to make their reply.

ZHOLKVER ENUMERATES COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

PM011905 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, 21 Apr 86 p 31

[Staff Writer Nikita Zholkver article: "Taking up a Point"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Despite all your arguments I still believe in the Strategic Defence Initiative put forward by the U.S. President, for it is practically impossible to break through space defences. All your threats to take effective and inexpensive countermeasures, somewhat vague, incidentally, are, in my opinion, no more than a bluff. In fact, the Soviet Union has nothing to counterpose to the Strategic Defence Initiative" -- Harald Kinsel, Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.

Since you are an earnest supporter of the Strategic Defence Initiative I shall not waste time attempting to prove that it is based on a false premise and should be abandoned.

I shall only try to explain what countermeasures the Soviet Union would be able to take were SDI put into effect. But let me first make two observations.

Implementation of the SDI project will clearly give a further twist to the arms race. But it should be quite plain that this is not of our choosing and that it is not the Soviet Union that will go down in history as the country which initiated the militarization of outer space. Furthermore, in my view, SDI is not a constant like, for instance, the standard metre or kilogramme, which never change regardless of who uses them. President Reagan believes, perhaps sincerely, that SDI will defuse the nuclear mine that could blow up our planet. For Defence Secretary Weinberger, SDI is a kind of big stick, a means of wrecking any agreement with the Soviet Union. The American "new right" see in SDI the possibility of draining the Soviet Union of its resources and ruining it economically in the course of the arms race. The corporations engaged in arms manufacture do not care much to know what is said about SDI, for they are only interested in profit. The Pentagon strategists hope that SDI will enable them to build a space umbrella for protection against a retaliatory blow. And, lastly, your chancellor probably hopes that, with the aid of SDI, the Federal Republic will be able to overcome its "nuclear inferiority complex" and gain access to new types of strategic weapon. It is not clear from your short letter what variant of SDI you would choose. But I imagine you would like a combination of the last two.

And now about countermeasures the Soviet Union is likely to take. Laser stations in orbit for military purposes can be wrecked quite easily. Since they are intended chiefly for destroying strategic ballistic missiles, they will prove virtually ineffective against specially developed small-size missiles with different basing modes and high thrust loading. The Sprint missile, adopted for service in the United States some years ago, has similar properties.

Among other possible counter-measures are satellites filled with explosives, sent into parallel orbits and blown up on ground command, or ground-based lasers. It is cheaper and simpler to produce lasers on earth than in outer space. Besides, the targets -- stations put by the enemy into orbit for military purposes -- are larger than ballistic missiles. Space platforms are fewer, and they remain in the field of vision for quite a long time. This means that the beam need not be redirected quickly, and there will be enough time to aim carefully. The beam can therefore be less powerful.

Nor is it possible to protect a space platform from a cloud of small particles moving towards it at high speed. A particle weighing 30 grams and flying at a speed of 15 kilometres per second can pierce a steel shell 15 centimetres thick.

I have mentioned only a few of the means of destroying the components of a space-based anti-missile defence. It is not even necessary to annihilate all the components: A small breach in this defence will be enough to deal the enemy a crushing blow.

The upgrading and buildup of the strategic arsenal are other possible countermeasures. They would be in violation of existing strategic arms treaties, but, I stress, in forced violation. Such measures include, firstly, an increase in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and dummy missiles. This will create more difficulties for the detection systems of space-based anti-missile defence, lower the effectiveness of interception and, accordingly, enhance the penetrating capability of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Another means of maintaining the possibility of delivering a retaliatory knock-out strike is to increase the potential of weapons which it is not yet possible to intercept.

I have in mind submarine-based ballistic missiles launched on flat trajectories, or cruise missiles with different modes of basing. None of the proposed variants of the space shield guarantees the detection and interception of these weapons.

I would also like to mention countermeasures that will protect intercontinental ballistic missiles from being hit by the laser beam. One of them is changing the intensity and configuation of the missile-engine flame, for this is the source of infrared radiation by which the laser beam is guided onto the rocket body. If the intensity and configuration of the flame are altered, and that can easily be done with the aid of propellant additives, it will become virtually impossible to guide the beam onto a rocket and fix it on the rocket body. There are also various methods of protecting the rocket body from the effect of the laser beam.

All this is fact, not fiction. The source is the report, "Large-Scale Anti-Missile System and International Security," compiled by the Soviet Scientists' Committee for Peace, Against Nuclear War Threat. I can assure you, that this report was prepared by competent, authoritative people.

Soviet scientists have concluded that space-based anti-missile defence is incapable of ensuring reliable protection from a retaliatory blow. The cost of countermeasures would amount to only a fraction of that of the SDI programme. Incidentally, a similar conclusion has been drawn by Dr Bernard Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and many other American scientists.

I want to end my reply as I began it. An arms race in outer space, laser stations, anti-missiles, countermeasures are not of our choosing. As for the bluff you mentioned in your letter, it is Americans who are bluffing, as in poker. They have a poor hand but they are behaving as if they held a royal flush, oblivious of the fact that it is dangerous to play for high stakes in the nuclear age.

DUBININ: NO NEED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AT CHERNOBYL

LD011728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, has expressed gratitude to the chairman of the 40th session of the General Assembly and to the delegations of the session who have expressed their sympathy to the Soviet Government and people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Speaking at today's plenary sitting of the session, he informed delegates about the accident that occurred and about the measures for overcoming its consequences. Radioactivity on the territory of the AES [Atomic Emission Spectioscopy] and in the power station settlement has fallen by 1. 5-2 times, he announced. Measurements carried out by specialists using monitoring apparatus show that there is no chain fission reaction in the nuclear fuel, and that the reactor is in a smothered [zaglushennyy] state. Specialized subunits equipped with the necessary modern technology and effective means have been called in to carry out work in cleaning contaminated areas in the adjacent locality, which is now under way. Assistance is still being rendered to the victims, who do not include foreign citizens.

No appeals have come in to competent Soviet organizations from foreign citizens in the Soviet Union (in particular, specialists or tourists) in connection with the accident. The Soviet Union has enough material at its disposal, and scientific and technical capabilities [vozmozhnosti] for the work on eliminating the consequences of the accident. There is no need for the assistance of other states at the present stage.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations rejected the rumor being spread by some agencies in the West that allegedly thousands of people were killed in the accident. In fact: 2 people were killed, a total of 197 people were hospitalized, 49 of whom left the hospital after tests [obsledovaniye]. The work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and establishments is proceeding as normal.

Yu. Dubinin reported that today he visited the UN secretary general and informed him about the state of affairs concerning the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

[Moscow World Service in English at 2000 GMT on 1 May adds the following:

"The condition of the air and the quality of the drinking water in Kiev and the region are not alarming.

"After the meeting with the Soviet representative, the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was under control."]

Perez de Cuellar Informed

LD011759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- After a meeting with the USSR's permanent UN representative, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl atomic power station is under control.

According to his official spokesman, Perez de Cuellar noted that the Soviet Government has informed a number of European states about the accident and the steps taken to eliminate its consequences so that the governments of countries that might be affected can take the necessary measures to ensure the health of the population and protection of the environment. The UN secretary general, his spokesman also pointed out, is maintaining contact with Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent UN representative, and has expressed sympathy and readiness to provide assistance, if necessary. He is also in constant touch with Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Ukrainian Envoy Updates UN

LD011424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- Speaking at a plenary session of the UN General Assembly 40th session, which has resumed, Gennadiy Udovenko, the permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR at the United Nations Organization, expressed gratitude to J. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and the delegates who expressed sympathy in connection with the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. At the same time, he rejected the sensationalized reporting in the Western press, especially in the United States, of this disaster and the consequences connected with it.

Thus, for example, the Ukrainian SSR representative stated, rumors are being circulated that, as a result of the disaster, thousands of people had been killed. In actual fact, two people were killed during the disaster, 197 were sent to the hospital, 49 of whom were discharged following medical tests.

According to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the speaker stressed, the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in the adjacent area is improving. The state of the air basin in the remaining part of Kiev Oblast and the city of Kiev is not causing concern. The quality of drinking water and of water in rivers and reservoirs is in keeping with standards. Constant observation of the state of the environment is being implemented. Enterprises, collective and state farms, and institutions are functioning normally.

The representative of the Ukrainian SSR noted that the Soviet side had officially informed the IAEA about the accident and the measures that have been adopted.

PRAVDA WRITER PREVIEWS TOKYO MEETING OF 'BIG SEVEN'

PM011109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[N. Bragin article: "Partners and Rivals: Before the Meeting of the 'Seven' in Tokyo"]

[Text] The latest round of talks on economic and political problems of the seven most industrially developed capitalist countries of Western Europe, North America, and Asia opens in Tokyo in a few days. The conference of heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada will take place in the Japanese capital 4 through 6 May. These conferences of the "big seven" have been held annually since 1975. According to the organizers' intentions, they are supposed to help smooth over the "sharp corners" in relations among the leading countries of the capitalist world and to demonstrate "Western unity."

In practice these meetings have become an arena for frequently fierce fighting among the partners and rivals in the struggle to strengthen one country's economic positions at the expense of others. As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, relations among the three main centers of present-day imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan -- are full of overt and concealed contradictions. "The economic, financial, and technological superiority over the closest competitors which the United States had until the late sixties," the report says, "has been severely tested. Western Europe and Japan have managed to crowd out the American boss in some respects. They are also challenging the United States in that traditional sphere of American hegemony, high technology."

In turn, the United States is responding with tough countermeasures against its partners, using in economic relations the same strong-arm tactics that form the basis of its foreign policy.

This year's meeting in Tokyo is the 12th. It will take place in a complex international situation, in conditions of the increasingly acute battle in the trade, economic, currency, and financial spheres between the United States, the West European countries, and Japan. The United States is approaching the next meeting of the "seven" burdened with an unprecedented trade deficit which amounts to $150 billion. To force its competitors to hold back at all costs the incursion of their goods onto the American markets while at the same time weakening those countries' protectionist measures against goods from the United States -- that is one of the goals Washington intends to achieve at the Tokyo meeting. Otherwise, according to leading American newspapers the United States could resort to retaliatory measures to limit access for goods from West European countries and Japan to its domestic market. "The United States," the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, "is in the position of an executioner asking whether the condemned man would prefer to die in the electric chair of the guillotine."

The West European countries' trade balance with Japan is also extremely unfavorable. The Common Market countries' trade deficit with Japan is already in excess of $11 billion. And if Washington was recently able to secure from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone another promise to reduce exports to the United States, Tokyo's West European partners do not have even such verbal guarantees.

It is expected that at the Tokyo meeting there will be a clash of interests between the United States and the West European countries in the sphere of currency and financial policy too. The U.S. partners are making it clear that they do not intend to submissively accept a situation where extremely high interest rates have led to an intensified influx of foreign capital investments into the United States. The American economy has gained, but production growth rates have slowed down in the other members of the "seven," and the number of unemployed has grown. On average in the West European countries more than 10 percent of the total numbers capable of work are unemployed. So, the question of unemployment is bound to feature at the Tokyo meeting.

"The developed industrial states," West Germany's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes, "are seeking a way out of the financial crisis." It is expected that a clash of interests between the United States and the other members of the "seven" will take place in Tokyo on this question too. The West European partners of the United States, as well as Japan and Canada, are becoming increasingly convinced that the White House line on this question basically amounts to guaranteeing a dollar exchange rate that would meet U.S. interests above all and promote the expansion of American exports and increase the competitiveness of American goods. Otherwise, the U.S. partners will have to face American protectionism.

Washington, while twisting its allies' and partners' arms, declares their attempts to protect the domestic market against American expansion "the most negative factor in the world trade system."

The "seven" will also have to deal in Tokyo with the question of the developing countries' debt to the highly developed capitalist states. According to World Bank estimates, the total sum of the developing countries' foreign debts will exceed $1 trillion this year. These debts are the direct result of the predatory policy of monopoly capital, unequal trade, the artificially low level of raw materials prices, and the desire of transnational corportations to continue to maintain the developing countries in the position of raw materials tributaries. It would be naive to suppose that the members of the "seven" will in any way seriously change their course in relations to the developing countries' debts. Washington is publicizing the so-called "Baker plan," named for the U.S. Treasury secretary, who has called for the commercial banks to allocate an additional $20 billion for the 15 countries with the biggest debts. However, these appropriations, far from solving the debt problem, could become another link in the chain of economic fetters binding many countries.

Washington has officially announced that in Tokyo the United States will seek "closer, more effective cooperation on a wide range of not only economic, but also political issues." Among these issues, they mention the problem of East-West relations, the situation in individual regions, and so forth.

By all appearances, Washington will seek its allies' approval for its adventurist, militarist course, and in particular support for the SDI program. The United States would like to force the participants in the meeting to consent to Washington's policy of "neoglobalism," which was manifested in the bloody brigandage in Libya and other acts of U.S. state terrorism in various parts of the world. Washington does not conceal its annoyance that, except for Britain, no other West European country supported the piratical American air attack on a sovereign state and UN member -- Libya. On the basis on their own economic interests, the West European members of the "seven" and Japan refused to apply economic sanctions against that country. At the same time the United States is counting on the inconsistent position of the West European partners.

Washington, in preparing for the Tokyo meeting, makes no secret of the fact that it is relying on the class solidarity of the ruling circles of the three main centers of world imperialism in the struggle against the forces of progress, freedom, and the peoples' independence. This gamble is extremely dangerous to the future of the world. To what extent the other members of the "seven" are aware of this will be revealed by the results of the Tokyo meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON WORLDWIDE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

PM011415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banners of May Day"]

[Text] The red flags and calico banners of May Day are fluttering over the planet. This festival of the working people's unity was born 100 years ago. Today the peoples of the world are greeting International Working People's Solidarity Day under the banner of strengthening determination to defend peace and augment successes in the struggle for Social progress.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are marking this year's May Day with new labor achievements.

With an energy merging word and deed, they are putting into practice the party's call for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the attainment of a qualitatively new condition of society, and the triumph of communist ideals. The working people of the Soviet Union are devoting their efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the Communist Party Program and are asserting and developing the innovative spirit of the 27 CPSU Congress.

The working people of the other socialist community countries are marching in one formation with Soviet people. With their selfless labor the peoples of the fraternal countries are augmenting the potential of world socialism -- a powerful influential force of the present day. It is this force that acts as a mighty barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The congresses held recently -- those of the CPSU and a number of fraternal parties -- and the meetings between top state and party figures from the Warsaw Pact countries have demonstrated the unity of action of the members of the socialist community in the international arena and their determination to defend socialism's gains and safeguard world peace.

Working People's International Solidarity Day is widely marked by working people on all continents. The communist and workers parties that are now active in nearly 100 countries are a force on a truly worldwide scale, capable of firmly defending their peoples' vital interests. Communists are consistent fighters for peace and international security. For them and for all progressive mankind, the living revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism is the true guide. This international teaching has withstood the test of time. It inspires the working class in the capitalist countries in their struggle against the monopolies' oppression and for their rights and democratic freedoms. On May Day the Soviet people send fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties, declare their solidarity with the courageous fighters for social progress, and demand the liberation of those who languish in the prisons and torture chambers of imperialism and reaction.

The peoples who have thrown off colonial fetters and are defending their freedom and their states' independence in a staunch struggle against imperialism's onslaught are celebrating the holiday under the banners of May Day. The just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialist exploitation and oppression and for an independent, progressive path of development rests on the solidarity of the socialist countries and all today's progressive forces with them. This solidarity is clearly manifested in the support for the revolutionary gains of the people of Nicaragua in the face of the aggressive intrigues of Washington and its hirelings, in the condemnation of the "undeclared wars" against Angola, Afghanistan, and other countries, and in the angry protests against the bloody piracy perpetrated by the American military in Libya and the crimes of the Israeli aggressors on Arab lands.

The May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee contain an appeal to the peoples of all countries to actively oppose the danger of nuclear war emanating from imperialism, to seek a total end to nuclear tests, and to prevent the militarization of space. There is now no more important task than to prevent the world from slipping toward nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union has advanced the fundamentally new concept of an all-embracing system of international security and mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is set forth in M. S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the party congress. Our country has proposed solutions that would lead to a stable peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. To greet the 21st century without nuclear weapons -- what more attractive prospect could there be for all mankind!

The Soviet state, while actively opposing imperialism's aggressive course in the international arena, seeks the curtailment of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. This goal is served by the Soviet Union's concrete proposals on ending and banning nuclear explosions, creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, and reducing and eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction. These are now supplemented by the USSR's new initiative -- the proposal to reduce conventional arms on the European Continent. On the eve of May Day the Soviet Government issued a statement on ways of strengthening the security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Our country is doing everything possible to stop the nuclear train, improve the situation in the world, and ensure the political settlement of disputes and conflicts. However, U.S. and Nato imperialist circles are continuing their dangerous playing with fire, stepping up the arms race, retarding and thwarting on various pretexts the practical implementation of proposals aimed at strengthening peace both in individual regions and on the planet as a whole. The peoples are rising resolutely in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence and for detent and the creation of reliable security on all continents.

On greeting May Day -- the festival of spring and labor -- Soviet people feel legitimate pride that the Land of the Soviets, the world's first socialist state, acts as a bulwark of peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May ring out all over the world:

Long live the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- the policy of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, of broad international cooperation!

May a world without weapons or wars triumph on the planet!

MOSCOW DAILIES PROTEST U.S. NEOGLOBALIST DOCTRINE

Far East 'Defense Initiative' Hit

PM011545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Disguise Will Not Help"]

[Text] The Washington administration, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reports, intends to put forth a plan for a so-called "regional defense initiative" in the Far East. In the opinion of Pentagon strategists, realization of this intention will help draw Japan and South Korea into "star wars" preparations and activate cooperation between U.S., Japanese, and South Korean militarists in Northeast Asia.

Recently the United States has noticeably increased its pressure on Japan to involve it in R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." This question was one of the main issues, as evidenced by the press, during Pentagon chief C. Weinberger's recent visit to Tokyo. A great deal of attention was also devoted to this subject during the last meeting between the U.S. President and Prime Minister Nakasone. A delegation of leading companies from the Land of the Rising Sun, which was familiarized with the aims and tasks of the "star wars" program across the ocean in April, was "worked on" in this direction. Washington also wants to draw into this dangerous orbit the Seoul regime, which is well-known for its desire to strengthen its military cooperation with the United States and to obtain the latest American weapons. C. Weinberger also visited Seoul, incidentally.

Analyzing the facts available, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI with total justification reaches the conclusion that the foundations are now being laid for creating the mechanism for the participation in SDI of U.S. allies in the Far East.

Optical fibers, supercomputers of the next generation, lasers, the latest communications equipment, and missile guidance systems -- this is far from a complete list of the developments by Japanese firms in which the Pentagon is showing heightened interest. As a result of official Tokyo lifting the ban on supplies of dual-purpose technology and equipment to the United States, for many years now across the ocean they have been forging weapons with the help of the Land of the Rising Sun. Thus, according to figures in THE WASHINGTON POST, 80 percent of silicon chips now used in complex U.S. military equipment are Japanese-produced. "Tomahawk" cruise missiles are equipped with them, in particular. In the event of Tokyo's official involvement in realization of the "star wars" plan, Japan could rapidly become one of its main contractors.

The Pentagon's particular interest within the framework of "star wars" preparations is also aroused by South Korea's electronic engineering, metallurgical, and chemical industry. What is more, Washington evidently supposes that participation in SDI together with Seoul under the sign of the "regional defense initiative" will make the venture to involve Tokyo in the "star wars" program more attractive to the local public, because the U.S. leading role in attempts at "regional" militarization of space will thereby be slightly disguised.

No disguise, however, can hide the obvious fact that implementation of the "regional defense initiative," like implementation of the purely American SDI, can only serve to increase international tension and provoke a new spiral in the arms race.

ASEAN 'Anti-U.S.' Feelings Noted

PM300845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "In an Atmosphere of Contradictions"]

[Text] Before leaving for what will be his longest overseas trip, during which he will visit Indonesia and Japan, U.S. President Reagan has stopped over in Honolulu. Reagan has liaised by telephone from his residence with former Philippines President Marcos who, as is well know, was taken by U.S. aircraft from the Philippines to Honolulu. The content of Reagan's talk with Marcos has not been revealed, but REUTER stresses that Marcos has called it "frank, friendly, cordial, and prolonged." White House spokesman Larry Speakes has stressed that Marcos is "a long-standing friend and ally of the United States." The foreign press, commenting on Reagan's talks with Marcos, notes at the same time that the U.S. President has invited President of the Philippines C. Aquino to visit the United States.

Reagan is expected to leave Honolulu Tuesday for Indonesia where he will meet on the Island of Bali with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries. The main aim of this meeting is to step up U.S. influence in Southeast Asia. The press notes that Reagan has a difficult task. THE NEW YORK TIMES in particular acknowledges: "The White House predicts that President Reagan's meeting with the foreign ministers of a number of ASEAN countries will, to all appearances, not be a friendly one. That is borne out by officials in the region, who assert that anti-American feelings there are now stronger than ever since the end of the Vietnam war. Reagan is to meet with the foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines... More than anything, economic problems serve as the source of anti-American feelings. At the end of last year, the U.S. Congress approved the bill on aid to farmers, and recently the United States decided to dump U.S. rice, prices for which are subsidized, on the world market."

These actions, the newspaper continues, have undermined the positions of the traditional rice exporters and have angered many ASEAN countries. Anti-American feelings are also growing in other parts of the region.

Ethiopian 'Secret War' Rapped

PM301317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "The Reagan Doctrine in Action -- The CIA's African Front"]

[Text] Washington -- THE WASHINGTON POST has reported on yet another front in the Reagan administration's undeclared war against the people of developing countries.

It emerges from an article just published by the newspaper that the CIA has for 5 years in succession now, with White House approval, spent $500,000 annually on subversive activity against the Ethiopian Government. Among other things, the CIA forwards slanderous and provocative material to Addis Ababa in the diplomatic pouch, then distributes it through its agents, the newspaper writes. Moreover, the newspaper reports that in recent months "a high-ranking administration official has begun devising covert operations to train rebels." THE WASHINGTON POST stresses that CIA staffers working in Ethiopia under diplomatic or trade representative cover are also engaged in illegal activity on the territory of a sovereign state.

Nor has their ardor been cooled by the fact that 2 years ago the local authorities exposed and expelled from the country a group of "cloak and dagger" merchants, including the head of the CIA station and his deputy. Moreover, THE WASHINGTON POST believes that this activity is becoming increasingly blatant as a result of the White House's increasing belligerence.

Reagan declared the secret war against Ethiopia in 1981, THE WASHINGTON POST continues, directing the CIA to launch a struggle against the people's government through the London-based "Democratic Ethiopian People's Alliance." Since then, the paper adds, the imposters have punctually received their pieces of silver from their masters at Langley, although they still lack any support in the homeland that they have betrayed. But, on the other hand, they are honored with respect in the White House. One of them, (Yonas Deressa), was recently accorded an audience by Reagan, who promised to take up the "Ethiopian problem" in earnest as soon as he had managed to push through Congress the bill to expand the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Linked to Libya

PM300944 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Press Service article: "Another 'Clear Signal'?"]

[Text] The facts irrefutably attest that Washington intends to use the experience of the piratical raid on the Libyan Jamahiriyah for armed interference in the affairs of other independent countries pursuing a policy that for some reason does not suit the United States.

Holding forth to representatives of the ultrareactionary Heritage Foundation organization a few days ago, the head of the White House himself not only expressed frank satisfaction with the results of the banditlike attack on Libya, but also did not try to hide the fact that the United States regards the bombing of that country as a kind of "object lesson" for other states and people. According to Reagan, that raid is a "clear signal" to the whole world concerning the intentions of the U.S. leadership.

Addressing a gathering of "hawks," the U.S. President chose Nicaragua as the next target of his threats. He laid against the Sandinist government just as absurd charges of "supporting international terrorism" as official Washington had long been making against Libya before subjecting its peaceful cities to brutal bombing. However, just as in the case of Tripoli, Reagan was unable to cite a single concrete fact to corroborate his groundless charges of "terrorims" against Managua.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead has also expressed himself in a similar spirit recently. He declared at hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "the United States reserves the right" to undertake punitive actions like the recent attack on Libya against any other country in the future. Whitehead made it clear that the next "lesson" might be taught precisely to Nicaragua.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

Three Mile Island Viewed

LD011229 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Paris May 1 TASS -- According to an AFP report from Washington, the American and international public was kept in the dark for a long time about the true scale of the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in the United States and about its hazardous effects for the environment and the people.

A report prepared later by a panel of inquiry into the accident, the worst at the U.S. nuclear power stations, said that Metropolitan Edison Company which owned the station had been spreading optimistic statements for a long time in a bid to reassure the public that there was no threat to the population. The company employees falsified a big number of documents to avoid the closure of the plant.

At the time when Three Mile Island installations were still spewing radiation and dumping contaminated water into the neighboring river, AFP went on, an official spokesman for the U.S. Government maintained that the situation was under control and that there were no danger at all.

Navy 'Incidents' Recalled

PM010926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sinister Incidents"]

[Text] San Francisco, 30 Apr -- About 30 incidents [intsidenty] involving nuclear weapons occurred in the U.S. Navy on average between 1965 and 1972. The Pentagon admits that there were 381 incidents between 1965 and 1977. According to data cited in official documents, one-third of such incidents occurred on surface ships, with 10 percent of them taking place while the ships were in port.

These figures were cited at a press conference in Seal Beach (California) by (V. Grgas), member of the city's municipal authority. He emphasized that U.S. Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons pose a serious threat for the residents of port cities and demanded that such ships no longer call at Seal Beach.

Such occurrences are now so widespread that they have even been codenamed by the U.S. Navy. For example, a particularly dangerous incident is classed as "Broken Spear," a less significant one as "Bent Spear," while all others -- "capable of posing a serious threat," according to UPI -- are codenamed "Dull Sword."

Toxic Waste Dumps Cited

LD011013 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York May 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reporting:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a seven-month-old inquiry into operations of Hooker Chemical and Plastic Corp., one of the Pentagon's contractors, which has turned the town of Niagara Falls, not far from the famed falls which gave the town its name, into a toxic dump.

Last year a highly toxic chemical -- dioxin -- was discovered in one of the central streets of the town where, in keeping with tradition, thousands of American newly-weds spend their honeymoons and where hundreds of thousands of foreign tourists come.

The content of the chemical in the samples taken was found to be 200 times the maximum permissible level. Such a content constitutes a serious health hazard.

The American public demands an early publication of the inquiry findings, but the authorities have so far refused to announce even the date when the probe will be completed.

Some eight years ago the whole of America was shocked to learn that the same Hooker Chemical and Plastic Corp. had organized 20 unsanctioned toxic waste dumps inside the town. The discovery caused a major scandal and one of the town's neighborhoods was announced a national distress site.

At approximately the same time it was discovered that back in the 1940s the company had built a chemical waste escape canal that was later filled with earth. Residential buildings went up in the area as time went on.

However, with time the toxic waste time bomb went off. By the end of the 1970s the number of different allergic, skin and other diseases has grown sharply in that neighborhood. Other disorders were detected in pregnant women and in the development of children.

Studies conducted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the National Environmental Protection Agency revealed the presence of more than 80 toxic chemicals of which 11 were cancerogenic. [as received]

However, the troubles of Niagara Falls are not an exception in the United States. About 200 illegal sites where noxious subtances are dumped are discovered in the country every month. 90 percent of all toxic wastes are buried by companies in violation of the existing safety regulations.

There is no wonder therefore, as the NBC television company said, that almost one-half of all bodies of fresh water in the United States are fouled with industrial wastes which leads to a steady increase in the number of serious diseases.

ARTICLE ATTACKS PENTAGON PAMPHLET ON USSR MILITARY

PM011253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Viktorov: "Again a Lie in Large Circulation"]

[Text] A malicious anti-Soviet campaign has been launched across the ocean, a campaign saturated in all kinds of fabrications and insults addressed to the Soviet Union. One of the links in this unseemly activity is the new (fifth) edition of the brochure "Soviet Military Power," recently published by the Pentagon.

Like the previous editions, this unscrupulous concoction from the Pentagon kitchen abounds in false allegations and conjectures regarding the Soviet Union's policies. Vile accusations of preparing to carry out preemptive nuclear strikes and launch massive nuclear offensives are hurled at our country, which has made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Soviet defense countermeasures are presented to the reader as the reason compelling the United States to build up its own weapons. The authors of the brochure even try to ascribe regional conflicts to the Soviet Union when, as has long been well known, it is experts from the Pentagon and the U.S. CIA who stir up such conflicts. The reader is also "informed" that the USSR is supposedly violating obligations assumed under treaties and agreements. In the end, the authors of the libel, to quote the chief of the Pentagon himself, "staggered" even themselves with the "Soviet military threat" they had invented. And what can be said of American readers after this? They are frightened? Of course. This, after all, is the aim of the Pentagon-published brochure, whose popularizer is none other than the U.S. secretary of defense.

Publicizing the brochure at press conferences and briefings, C. Weinberger has fanatically laid the blame for everything at someone else's door. In saying that the United States supposedly lags behind the USSR in military respects, C. Weinberger has evidently forgotten his own words from the report to Congress for fiscal 1987: "We now have the most effective Armed Forces the United States has ever had at its disposal in peacetime."

Balking at nothing, the authors of "Soviet Military Power" and their chief likewise gamble on discrediting Soviet peace initiatives and on presenting USSR foreign policy in a distorted light. Every possible attribute is drawn from the arsenal of U.S. propaganda so that, having depicted the Soviet Union as a "threat to international peace," chauvinist attitudes in the country can be raised.

The lie, spread over the 156 glossy pages of the brochure "Soviet Military Power," cannot fail to promot the question: Who needs this, and why? Who needs this now, when the realities of the nuclear space age demand that we rise above national egoism and tactical calculations, disputes, and discord for the sake of preserving the main benefit of peace and a safe future? Well, such forces do exist in the United States -- forces connected with military business, which personify the military-industrial complex and make billions out of the arms race. These forces look for any occasion to crush the beginnings of hope for an improvement in the international situation.

Right-wing U.S. circles have not given up their illusory hopes of gaining military superiority over the USSR. They continue to load the U.S. military-industrial conveyor belt with more and more new types of weapons. They cherish the dream of fabulous profits from the production of space-based weapons and hope to return to the situation when the United States enjoyed a monopoly on nuclear weapons. But these times have slipped irrevocably into the past. Today you will not gain security for yourself through force of arms. Security can only be ensured for everyone and only through detente, disarmament, and political solutions to international issues. And this sickens the champions of war.

In order to justify U.S. militarist aspirations and deceive the world public and the American people, in the brochure "Soviet Military Power" Washington propaganda attempts to reanimate the myth of the "Soviet military threat." It is no accident that the publication of this opus coincides with the period when the debate on financing U.S. military programs is heating up in the United States. By pressuring Congress and intimidating it with imaginary "dangers," the U.S. Defense Department is counting on once again securing a substantial sum for implementing its strategic and other military programs. Using various false arguments, Washington would like to whitewash its policy of state terrorism and so-called "neoglobalism," which has found its most brutal practical embodiment in the U.S. aggression against Libya. This policy of disregarding the interests of small states and people provokes indignation throughout the world. Under these conditions the U.S. Administration is trying its utmost to shift responsibility for the continuing arms race and for the appearance of deadlock situations in negoitations to the Soviet Union. At the same time the ground is being prepared for justifying actions tending to shake the foundations of an ultimately undermine existing Soviet-American accords. This is the real meaning of the new Pentagon brochure.

BOVIN QUESTIONS REPERCUSSIONS OF LIBYA RADIO ON SUMMIT

PM011031 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 April carries on page 3 under the rubric "Direct Line" and the headline "Politics Are More Complicated Than The Weather... "A 3,000-word telephone interview with "the well-known journalist and international expert Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin" organized by Yu. Popov and A. Svistunov.

The date and place are not given. In the interview, Bovin briefly answers numerous readers' telephoned questions about various international issues and his own life as a journalist. In conclusion, Bovin gives his opinion of the U.S. bomb raids on Libya and comments:

"Every Soviet person is asking: How will the White House's criminal adventure affect the forthcoming summit meeting? We should obviously be in no hurry to answer. But the question must be put."

U.S. OFFICIALS VIOLATING HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD012038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Bern, 1 May, (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yu. Vykhodtsev reports:

At the conference of experts on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations that is being held here fresh facts are emerging about the gross violation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act by the U.S. authorities. While arguing bombastically about the entitlement of "ordinary" people to meetings and contacts, the Reagan administration has nevertheless refused entry visas to a further group of representatives of Soviet trade unions, which was due to visit the United States for May Day celebrations. "The supporters of human rights" in Washington have cynically stated in this connection their intention to continue this in the future by not permitting Soviet workers into the United States on the grounds that there is allegedly no freedom for the trade-union movement in the USSR.

It is noteworthy that precisely over the past few days the head of the U.S. delegation at the Bern conference has repeatedly been advocating the broadest contacts between "ordinary people." At the same time he has been speaking profusely about "violations" in this sphere in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, "forgetting" to mention the state of affairs in his own country. He also "forgot" about the fact that there is indeed in Moscow at the present time a group of American workers who arrived in the USSR under the accord on exchanges. However, as attested by facts, an exchange has not taken place, and this is by no means through the fault of the Soviet side.

Such actions by the U.S. Administration are a challenge to the work public. This is the way that the U.S. behavior is being characterized by many of those participating in the Bern conference.

CANADA REBUKED FOR 'SECRET' SDI AGREEMENTS

PM301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Mikheyev: "Canada and SDI: Shotgun Wedding"]

[Text] "We have constant fears with respect to the United States, but the majority of Americans know little about us and take even less account of us." This opinion, with which many inhabitants of the Land of the Maple Leaf would agree, is that of (Tam Dichmen), who wrote the book "What Every American Should Know About Canada" ["Chto Kazhdyy Amerikanets Dolzhen znat o Kanade"]. The author was prompted by a desire to dispel as far as possible the rigid prejudices of some of Canada's southern neighbors, the anecdotal culmination of which to this day is the story of the American who appeared in Montreal in mid-July dressed in full ski rig. A readily understandable desire. Although the common border between the two countries is over 5,500 miles long and they are separated by neither a language barrier nor a diplomatic "vow of silence," finding a common language, more so understanding each other, is an eternal problem for them.

The seething political passions around the recent visit to Washington by Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney are all the more natural. The result of the talks in the White House was the extension for a further 5 years of the U.S.-Canadian agreement on North American Aerospace Defense -- NORAD. Ottawa regularly swears an oath of loyalty to military-strategic ties with its powerful suzerain. This has become an unpleasant tradition. This time the "test" of loyalty set up every 5 years took place against the background of tougher demands from the Reagan administration that Canada be turned into a junior partner in the implementation of the "star wars" program. They intend to recruit the Canadians to the campaign for shock space armaments with the aid of the existing mechanism of military cooperation -- through the NORAD Joint Command.

In 1981, a brief but fundamentally important thesis stipulating that the commitments assumed by Ottawa did not include the undertaking "to take part in active measures to ensure ABM defense" was removed from the NORAD agreement. The vague formulation put into the documents concealed the fear that the Americans would be inclined to continue to assign their northern neighbor the undemanding role of the Pentagon's testing ground. By citing the existing 1972 ABM Treaty, pro-American politicians succeeded 5 years ago in removing this point from the text of the agreement. Before B. Mulroney's trip to Washington, those opposed to vying with the United States in the military-strategic respect pointed to the "star wars" plans as a time bomb under the foundation of the bilateral Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and demanded that the omitted point be restored. But the leader of the Canadian Tories followed the lead of his "big brother."

Sensitive to any encroachments by the "southerners" on its sovereignty, Canada did not take well to the announcement that there is a secret list of agreements providing for the deployment of U.S. Navy nuclear depth charges, the entry of U.S. submarines carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, the possible use of the new radar warning line in the Canadian Arctic for SDI purposes, and so forth. It has emerged that the National Defense Department has not considered it necessary to provide notification of 44 (!) secret accords even for the Canadian Parliament deputies, deliberately providing them with an "abbreviated version" of the list of bilateral agreements.

Although Defense Minister E. Nielsen's efforts at justification had something in common with the election slogans and arguments of the Conservatives (claiming that participation in the "star wars" program will strengthen "special relations" with the United states, create jobs, and so forth), they fell on unfavorable ground.

Canadian public opinion is rejecting more resolutely than ever behind the scenes deals fraught with the danger of the country's involvement in Washington's confrontation course, for which there are at least two reasons.

First, since the seventies the Land of the Maple Leaf has sought an opportunity to win as much "freedom to manuever" as possible within the framework of the military-political alliance with the United States. It has been pushed onto this path by the interest of Canada's own business, which is seeking to strengthen its international positions. The genuinely independent foreign policy developed in the spirit of detente and good-neighborliness with the USSR served as a condition for this. In this policy was seen an alternative to the hard-line subordination and "bloc discipline" of the "cold war" times, in other words, unquestioning obedience to the Americans, which reduced Canada to the status of a third-rate ally whose voice was scarcely audible.

Since then, Ottawa has formed the conviction that nuclear weapons cannot be deployed on Canadian soil in peace time, there followed the decision to abolish the bases existing in the country for the nuclear-capable (Bomark-v) air defense missiles, while defense strategy should be aimed primarily at safeguarding national sovereignty.

Second, despite the persistent billing of the "star wars" program, Canadians have rightly seen in it a new twist in the spiral of the arms race. The Liberal; New Democratic; and Communist Parties and the Canadian Workers congress, which speaks for 2 million citizens; and antiwar organizations, particularly the Canadian alliance for peace, formed in November 1985; have opposed and continue to oppose vigorously connivance in the "crusade" into space.

On 7 September 1985, the broad opposition front forced B. Mulroney's cabinet to decline Washington's "invitation" to joint the program to militarize outer space. At the same time, in order to avoid an access of great-power anger, Ottawa gave its blessing to private companies to seek contracts from the Pentagon as "star wars" subcontractors. Nonetheless "no diplomatic eulogizing can soften the blow that Canada has inflicted by refusing to take part in a program so dear to President Reagan's heart," the TORONTO STAR wrote.

The Canadian public welcomed this year's Soviet peace initiatives as signals of good-will and as a specific, realistic program of action in the struggle for a world without wars and weapons. This was a mobilizing factor for the antiwar movement in Canada, which the ruling circles are increasingly having to reckon with. And this is not to the liking of the guardians of Canada's "political reliability" from Washington.

After President Reagan's revelations during talks with the Canadian premier it is becoming clear that the United States has not abandoned its plans. And the tractability displayed by Ottawa only reinforces the suspicion that the conservatives are also considering pushing SDI through by the "back door," believing that their refusal to accept it with open arms in September last year has already taken the steam out of the champions of a nuclear freeze and disarmament.

The specific plans for the "betrothal" of Canada and SDI are becoming public. The report by (DZH. Payk) from the Federation of American Scientists, discusses the tests scheduled for 1988 for a carrier-based optical aviation system designed to detect and identify targets and guide missiles to them. Individual components of this system, (Dzh. Payk) points out, together with other important elements of the ABM system like radar stations and interceptor missiles, could be deployed on Canadian territory.

If this were to happen, Canada would assume a substantial share of responsibility for the violation of military-stragetic equilibrium in the world and the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

PRAVDA REPORTS UNEN CRITICISM OF MPRP ORGANIZATIONS

PM011539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Shpakova dispatch: "Leaders' Duty"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Apr -- The Mongolian capital has a major party organization. It constitures a cohesive and efficient detachment of the MPRP, UNEN writes today. Party members are in the vanguard of socialist competition to provide a worthy greeting to the 19th MPRP Congress.

The newpaper describes in detail the successes achieved by the city's party organizations in the struggle to enhance the efficiency of social production. The last 5-year plan's targets were met ahead of schedule, 200 million tugriks-worth of industrial output was produced in excess of the plan, and output quality was markedly improved. However, UNEN also points out that existing reserves are far from being fully utilized and results could be considerably better.

Delegates at an MPRP city report and election conference held here, the newpaper writes, drew attention to serious shortcomings in the activity of a number of party organizations and fundamentally criticized outmoded forms and methods of leadership. They cited instances of a lack of discipline and erratic work on the part of some enterprises and construction sites and considerable errors in educating working people. These shortcomings, the publication says, must be removed in the very near future.

TASS CITES DPRK PAPERS ON NEVADA TESTS

PM011107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Source of Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr -- The DPRK press assesses the U.S. continuation of the nuclear tests in Nevada as an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR. While the Soviet Union is putting forward constructive proposals aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, U.S. imperialism, in activating militariat preparations, has in fact embarked on the path of undermining the Soviet-U.S. accords reached at summit level in Geneva, MINJU CHOSON notes. Under these conditions the USSR has been compelled to repeal the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions previously introduced.

Washinton's actions are generating the legitimate anger of all peace-loving peoples of the world who are demanding the abolition of nuclear weapons, NODONG SINMUN stresses. The buildup of U.S. nuclear armaments together with the piratical aggression against Libya and the intrigues against Nicaragua are evidence that U.S. imperialism is the main source of international tension.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN ECO[illegible]MIC TALKS

Arkhipov, Bhagat Give Speeches

PM011303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Important Landmark"]

[Text] Delhi, 28 Apr -- The 10th session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened today in the Indian capital. The two countries' delegations are headed by commission cochairmen I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian foreign minister.

Opening the session, B.R. Bhagat expressed confidence that it would be an important landmark in the development of bilateral economic ties, which began more than 3 decades ago. Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has great significance for India in view of the still unequal economic relations between leading capitalist states and developing countries, the minister noted. This cooperation has played a significant role in the Republic's economic development and has helped India to deal with its difficult economic situation in recent years. We consider the Soviet people to be our friend -- a friend who has always come to our assistance when times are difficult for us.

The world today is faced with terrible danger, B.R. Bhagat went on to point out. India is firmly in favor of nuclear disarmament and the adoption of urgent measures to prevent a nuclear war. This is precisely the aim of the joint initiatives of the authors of the Delhi Declaration -- India, Greece, Sweden, Tanzania, Mexico, and Argentina. In this connection the Indian government welcomed the all-embracing program of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union with the aim of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century and also preventing the militarization of space.

In his speech I.V. Arkhipov stated that the multifaceted nature of Soviet-Indian relations greatly pleases Soviet people. Cooperation between the USSR and India, he noted, is an example of the new type of relations between states with different social systems, based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Details on Cooperation Plans

PM011233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "USSR-Indian Borders of Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 Apr -- The 10th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has completed its work in the Indian capital. The two countries' delegations were headed by commission cochairmen I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.R. Bhagat, Indian foreign minister.

Questions connected with the state of and prospects for the further development of cooperation within the framework of implementing the agreements signed during the official friendly visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in May 1985 were the subject of discussion at the session.

The commission expressed satisfaction with the state of development in Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties, particularly in the fuel and energy industry sectors. The successful construction, with USSR assistance, of India's largest heating and power plant, the "Vindhyachal", and the metallurgical plant at Visakhapatnam; and also the completion of work to increase the output of the metallurgical combine at Bokarao to 4 million metric tons of steel per year, the geological exploration for oil, and the overhaul of oil and gas boreholes were noted. Steps taken to organize production cooperation in machine building and other industrial sectors were approved. The sides expressed interest in establishing production cooperation, and in this connection they reached agreement on preparing programs for long-term production cooperation.

It is planned to complete in the near future the drawing up of long-term sector programs for cooperation, including the spheres of ferrous metallurgy, communications, irrigation, and agriculture, and to begin preparation of a new long-term program of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation for the period through 2000. An accord was reached on more extensive cooperation in building hydroelectric power installations in India, in the chemical and petrochemical industry, and in the sphere of electronics, computer equipment, and communications. The commission outlined measures to develop new forms of cooperation, including joint production and the construction of industrial and civil projects in third countries. Organizations in the two countries have been instructed to prepare proposals on further improving the structure of Soviet-Indian trade and substantially enlarging the itemized list of commodities available with the aim of contributing to the development of stable trade in the long term. The commission noted the successful development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

I.V. Arkhipov and B.R. Bhagat signed a protocol on the results of the 10th session. Addressing the signing ceremony, the Indian foreign minister stressed that the work of the commission had proceeded in the spirit of friendship, sincereity, and cordiality characteristic of relations between the two countries. He expressed confidence that in the years to come Indian-Soviet cooperation will increase and grow stronger.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KESHTMAND DINNER SPEECH IN MOSCOW

PM011507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered at 21 April Kremlin dinner by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, under general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Comrade S.A. Keshtmand's speech

Allow me, he said, to express heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government, the Soviet people, and to you personally, Nikolay Ivanovich [Ryzhkov], for the hospitality and warm welcome shown our delegation in the capital of the great Soviet Union and for the frank, businesslike talks which have proceeded in a spirit of great mutual understanding and true friendship. The results of these talks and the decisions made during them have great significance for the comprehensive and fruitful development of Afghan-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation and for the realization of the socioeconomic aims proclaimed and in the process of being implemented by the PDPA.

Our visit to the Soviet Union is taking place soon after the completion of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which I was fortunate enough to attend as part of the PDPA delegation. The Afghan people followed the work of the congress with unflagging attention. They took the decisions of the Soviet Communists' forum very much to heart, the pivot of this forum being the Political Report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His report is a document of great historical importance and a clear example of a revolutionary and class-based evaluation of reality and the development of a long-term program to execute practical tasks in domestic and foreign policy.

The participation of our delegation was, as Comrade B. Karmal, our party's general secretary, said, "invaluable training in true patriotism and internationalism and in building a new society." The spirit of renewal, hope, and revolutionary enthusiasm and determination with which the historic decisions of your congress are imbued attests to the dynamism and great vital force of socialist society and to the nobility of the CPSU's aspirations.

At the 17th PDPA Central Committee plenum our party ardently approved and supported the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the great contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

The Afghan people enthusiastically welcomed the program to eliminate mass destruction weapons put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, and, as the first step -- the total cessation of all nuclear tests, and also the concept of an all-embracing international security system approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. A recent example of this policy is M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to considerably reduce conventional arms and armed forces in Europe. Like all peace-loving people on earth, we want the colossal wealth accumulated by mankind to be used exclusively for the purpose of improving man's life and for satisfying his material and spiritual needs, and not for the purpose of death and destruction.

Unfortunately, facts attest that the United States is not only failing to take positive steps in response to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, but is also striving in every way possible to further increase international tension. The latest aggressive actions of the American military against independent Libya are criminal and adventurist. The Afghan people, together with all peace-loving forces on earth, decisively condemn such actions and demand an end to them.

Our delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is taking place at a time when people are celebrating the 116th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin -- the great leader of the proletariat and all the world's working people. All progressive mankind is marking this important date at a time when the 27th CPSU Congress once again confirmed the correctness of the Leninist course -- a course of peace, social progress, and freedom.

The name of the great Lenin, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, is written in the history of the revolutionary movement. V.I. Lenin laid the foundations of Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has triumphantly come through all the tests of time and has today risen to the higher level of revolutionary solidarity. We will never forget the prominent role played by V.I. Lenin in formulating the theory of the revolutionary and national liberation movement, of which the April Revolution in our country is a part.

We highly value Afghan-Soviet friendship and the international aid given by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary Afghan people, whose first inspirer and organizer was the great Lenin.

In a few days it will be 8 years since the victory of the April Revolution in our country, which initiated a fundamental restructuring of the Afghan people's political and economic life and the building of a new democratic society based on the principles of social justice and equality for all of our motherland's nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes. And for all these years Afghanistan has had to rebuff large-scale aggression unleashed by international imperialism headed by the United States, regional reaction, and the overthrown exploitative classes. The struggle for national sovereignty and independence compels us to divert considerable efforts and means from peaceful, creative work. In past years the Afghan people have suffered great human loss and material damage in the range of $1 billion.

Despite the difficult war conditions, the PDPA consistently pursues a course aimed at making important changes in the political, economic, and social spheres. The new political system engendered by the revolution is operating increasingly efficiently. Elections of people's representatives to local organs of power are gradually being held throughout the country. The ranks of mass sociopolitical organizations, and primarily those of the National Fatherland Front which unites all of Afghanistan's patriotic forces within its ranks, are growing. With every passing day the revolution's social base is expanding and further steps are being taken to democratize the state apparatus. Equal rights are granted to all of the country's citizens irrespective of their social status, nationality, sex, or religious beliefs. General elections to the supreme organs of power will soon be held and the new constitution of Afghanistan established. The broadest popular masses fervently support the revolution's aims, which is attested to by the results of the Loya Jirga and the Supreme Jirga of border tribes, which totally and fully approved our domestic and foreign policy and the policy of Afghan-Soviet friendship.

A jirga was recently held in Kabul at the request of free tribes. A jirga decision noted that tribe representatives and leaders have discussed the questions of ending Pakistan's aggression and the criminal activities of counterrevolutionary groups in regions in which tribes live and also on Afghan territory. What is more, decisions were taken on strengthening the unity of the Pashtun and Baluchi tribes and also on the Afghan nationalities in their joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Our party and the DRA Government conduct purposeful work to overcome the country's economic and social backwardness -- the legacy of former exploitative regimes.

Socialist states and primarily our great neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- give great, quite invaluable assistance in the implementation of our economic and social programs.

With all-around assistance from the USSR, more than 100 projects have been built in Afghanistan which play a decisive role in strengthening the country's economy. This assistance is given in virtually every sector of our economy -- in the formation and development of its energy, fuel, mining, machine building, and transport base; in light industry and the food industry, agriculture and irrigation, the construction and restoration of roads; in housing construction, the building of public health care and education establishments, and in the training of national cadres. Enterprises built and put into operation with the help of the Soviet Union provide approximately 45 percent of the state budget revenue from domestic sources and produce 75 percent of industrial products in the state sector.

The successes achieved in recent years have allowed us to switch over to the long-term planning of our economy. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the DRA for 1986-1991 were recently worked out and approved at the 17th PDPA Central Committee plenum.

The Basic Guidelines envisage speeding up the country's economic and social development, increasing the volume of industrial and agricultural production, continuing the democratic land and water reform, improving the people's material and cultural living standards, strengthening our defense capability, and broadening the revolution's social base by strengthening the alliance between the workers and the peasantry and ensuring extensive participation by national businessmen in the country's economic development and the involvement of all patriotic forces in resolving state matters. By the end of the 5-year plan we intend to increase the total national income by 25 percent, industrial production by 38 percent, and gross agricultural output by 14-16 percent.

With economic and technical assistance from the USSR, it is planned to create more than 130 very important projects in virtually every sector of the national economy over the 5-year period. We are sure that with the fraternal assistance and support of our Soviet friends, the DRA will be able to successfully fulfill the great tasks facing us.

Being an Asian country, nonaligned and revolutionary Afghanistan has a particular interest in the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

I should like to stress in this connection that the well-known proposals of the DRA Government and the steps it has taken to reach a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan completely fit in with the Soviet Union's concept of peace on the Asian Continent. Graphic confirmation of the sincere desire of the DRA and the USSR to reach a political solution to the problem was provided by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement at the 27th CPSU Congress on our countries coordinating a gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan "as soon as a political settlement is reached which will ensure a real end to external armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and reliably guarantee that this interference will not be resumed."

We also have a right to expect the same responsible, realistic approach from the other side. Unfortunately, while it says it is in favor of normalizing relations with the DRA, at the same time Pakistan is stepping up interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from its own territory, this interference being directed by the United States, its Western allies, and regional reactionaries.

But every attempt by enemies of the April Revolution to return Afghanistan to the grim past is doomed to fail. The vigilant and revolutionary Afghan people will not allow this to happen. In our struggle we can feel the loyal, reliable support of the great Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the world revolutionary movement. Their wealth of revolutionary experience and all-round fraternal help and assistance augmented by the efforts of our party and people are a guarantee of the ultimate victory and triumph of the April Revolution's ideas.

Allow me once again to thank the Government of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people for the great international assistance they are giving revolutionary Afghanistan, which is defending its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and a better future.

We are deeply convinced that the inviolable friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will strengthen and develop.

We wish the fraternal people of the Land of the Soviets, the CPSU, the CPSU Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, great success in executing the tasks of communist building in your country!

We wish you personally, Nikolay Ivanovich, and the entire Soviet Government great success in resolving the tasks of your country's economic and social development! Long live inviolable Afghan-Soviet friendship! Long live peace throughout the world!

AFGHANISTAN SUMMONS IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD011419 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 1 TASS -- As was reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Afghanistan has been summonned to the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was stated to him that on April 21 Iranian television transmitted a programme involving two Afghan counterrevolutionaries. They grossly attacked the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva and tried to present in a false light the historical goodneighbourly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The Government of Iran encourages activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, assists in carrying out malicious anti-Afghan propaganda campaigns and staging aggression against Afghanistan. This, as is noted in the statement, is contrary to the Afghan Government's constructive efforts aimed at ensuring compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourliness, non-interference into internal affairs of other states, and provides evidence that the Iranian authorities conduct an irresponsible and unfriendly policy towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly denounces these hostile actions and demands an immediate end to these actions.

REPORT FROM CAPTURED 'DUSHMAN LAIR' IN DRA

PM011006 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent O. Kuzmin "specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Dushman Lair Destroyed"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr -- Zhawar -- the area that bears this name is in Khowst district, near the border with Pakistan. Until recently there was a large Afghan gang base there, including fortified positions, fire positions, weapons, ammunition, and food dumps. Imperialist propaganda called Zhawar a "freedom-fighters' unassailable citadel." At the invitation of the DRA Armed Forces command, a group of Soviet and Afghan journalists visited the area which had already been completely cleared of bandits. We saw camouflaged antiaircraft gun positions, rows of trenches, minefields, and caves used for storing Western-made weapons delivered from Pakistan. The base used to supply marauding gangs in a number of provinces in the Republic. The wish here was to set up some kind of "free territory of Afghanistan" and form a government acceptable to the West. The base was a training center for dushmans and their leaders used to go there from Pakistan.

The captured weapons plainly show who the counterrevolutionaries' patrons are and who is fueling the undeclared war against the DRA. "Made in the USA", "Britain", "FRG", "China" -- this is the sort of thing one saw at the improvished exhibition of trophies.

"The destruction of the base," Abdul Gafur, who led the combat actions, said, "was a big event in the district's life. Now the population can have a quite life -- we will make sure their tranquillity and peaceful labor are not disturbed again." The destruction of another bandit nest -- Ilmarkhavzay -- is almost complete. With its elimination the district will be rid of dushmans.

REAGAN MEETS WITH ASEAN MEMBERS ON BALI

LD011328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0908 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Washington, 1 May (TASS) -- President Reagan, who is on the Indonesian island of Bali, is having a meeting there today with foreign affairs ministers of member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei are members.

Great significance is attached to the meeting by official Washington, which has for a number of years been trying to achieve a regeneration of the association into a military-political group obediently following the lead of U.S. imperialist policy. In imposing a course of confrontation with their neighbours on ASEAN members, the U.S. Administration is striving to portray as the original reason for the tension in Southeast Asia the presence in Cambodia of Vietnamese volunteers who are carrying out their internationalist duty there by rendering aid and safeguarding the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, notes that at his meeting with ASEAN member-country ministers, R. Reagan will stress "concern at the Vietnamese presence."

The aim of such a maneuver is to deflect attention from the real reasons for the continuing acute situation in the region, the peace and stability of which is threatened by the endless attempts of exterior forces to hamper the process of national rebirth in Cambodia. Using the so-called "Cambodia question," Washington would like to alienate and set against each other the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and to "legalize" foreign interference in the international affairs of the PRK. In frightening ASEAN with a false "Vietnamese threat," Washington is particularly not concealing its calculations that the formation of a kind of "second front" in the region will enable the United States to restore its own military presence there.

U.S. PRESSURE ON ASEAN STATES SCORED

PM011447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Grammatchikov article under the rubric "Imperialism -- Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Where ASEAN Is Being Pushed"]

[Text] The facts convincingly attest that the United States, whose military adventures in Southeast Asia suffered total failure in the recent past, is once again regarding that region as a sphere of its "vital interests." And its schemes allocate a special role to the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei). Ignoring the will of the majority of those countries, Washington is not abandoning its attempts to give their political and economic grouping the nature of a military alliance which would be obedient to the Pentagon and hold the "forward line of defense in the Pacific." For, as the recent Soviet Government statement emphasized, "Certain U.S. and Japanese political circles picture the future of the Asian and Pacific region only in the form of confrontation among various countries." It is significant that Washington also regards the ASEAN states as future members of a so-called "Pacific community" which could in the long term be transformed into an exclusive regional grouping and into yet another militarist bloc.

The United States has not yet been able to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. Confronted with the ASEAN leaders' overt reluctance to try on the military uniform made in Washington, American strategists have decided to act little by little, drawing the countries of the region into their nets one by one.

And Thailand -- a country linked to the United States by agreements in the military sphere and a country where American military bases were located in the past -- has been chosen as the chief target. Washington has spared no efforts to fan confrontation between Thailand and the countries of Indochina: It is for just this purpose that the United States openly supplies gangs of Khmer reactionaries with weapons. It is for this purpose that the Thai Army is supplied with huge quantities of very sophisticated arms. The United States is preparing to supply Bangkok with F-16 fighter-bombers, and is supplying armored carriers and artillery pieces. Two Thai F-5E fighter squadrons are being equipped with systems which increase the fire power of these aircraft and their bombing accuracy. The Thai air defense system is being modernized.

The sinister purport of these deliveries is obvious. A Thai-American agreement on "emergency military deliveries" was signed at the end of last year, permitting the Pentagon to use Thai military installations. The next step was taken during Weinberger's visit: It was decided to hold consultations on creating huge arms dumps in Thailand for the American Rapid Deployment Force. It is impossible to disagree with the opinion of those Bangkok newspapers which believe that the siting of these dumps not only poses a threat to Thailand's sovereignty and security but will also lead to the exacerbation of regional conflicts.

There has recently been a significant increase also in so-called "military aid" to all the ASEAN states. Last year the U.S. Congress allocated to military programs $180 million for the Philippines, $100 million for Thailand, $43 million for Indonesia, and $11 million for Malaysia. For comparison, we will point out that the United States appropriated just $4.8 million for all technical cooperation programs for ASEAN.

It should be borne in mind here that the United States is imposing on the ASEAN countries arms worth more than the sums allocated by the United States as "military aid." In point of fact, it is this very "aid" that is the yeast that is causing the ASEAN states' military spending to grow.

By drawing the association's member-states into the channel of militarist preparations, the United States is doing considerable harm to their economies, forcing them to divert increasingly sizable resources away from the solution of acute socioeconomic problems. Thus, Thailand's military budget has increased 200 percent in recent years and reached the impressive sum of $1.7 billion. This year military spending will amount to one-fifth of the national budget. Military appropriations are also growing rapidly in the other ASEAN countries.

Forecasts by specialists regarding the ASEAN countries' economic development are rather gloomy. A considerable slump is expected in export sectors of the economy. "Hard times," Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "lie ahead for the Southeast Asian countries." ASEAN is being involved in the arms race process simultaneously with the growth in the immediate U.S. military presence in the region. The U.S. flag flies over several bases and other military installations in the Philippines. They include two bases of special significance -- the Clark Field Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base, where 12 ships of the U.S. Navy and 9,000 sailors and marines are permanently stationed. "Everything is there -- from barrels for shipboard guns to cans of dog food," the weekly WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

The Subic Bay Base has recently begun to be enlarged in accordance with a Pentagon instruction on stepping up the U.S. Navy's combat readiness in the Asia and Pacific region. Clark Field is also being modernized. Its new runway is designed for aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

The presence of nuclear weapons at these bases represents a special danger. Some 90 percent of all the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet which call regularly at Subic Bay have nuclear charges on board.

It has become known that the United States intends to deploy at least 200 more nuclear bombs in dumps at the base. The Philippine METRO MANILA TIMES had every reason to write: "The creation of large stocks of nuclear weapons on our country's territory means turning the archipelago into a hostage, a target in the event of a nuclear conflict." There is no doubt that it is precisely the existence of the American military bases in Southeast Asia that is the chief obstacle to the achievement of the ASEAN states' noble aim of turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

The American military presence in the region is a subject of profound concern to the public of the ASEAN countries. "U.S. strategy," the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes with good reason, "makes it virtually impossible to realize the ASEAN countries' desire to create a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia." In imposing its military presence on the ASEAN countries' peoples, the United States substantiates these actions with the help of a favorite ploy — the "Soviet threat" myth. The ASEAN countries are also being intimidated with "Vietnamese expansion." Both historical facts and the true state of affairs nowadays are ignored here.

The efforts which the USSR is making in an endeavor to ease tension in the region are well known. The USSR supports the idea now being discussed of creating a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. The states of Indochina pursue a constructive policy of setting up a dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

As for the U.S. militarist course, it is in flagrant contradiction with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the region.

TASS VIEWS U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF GUAM

LD281022 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 28 TASS -- The U.N. Secretariat has characterised Guam Island, which is central to the U.S. war preparations in the Pacific, as an important U.S. military base in the western Pacific. It points out in a paper that 368 nuclear munitions, including artillery shells, air bombs and depth charges, have already been deployed on the island.

According to U.N. figures, the American military are controlling one-third of the territory of the island. The largest facilities are those of the U.S. Air Force and Navy. The Andersen Air Force Base, for instance, accomodates the 43rd Wing of the U.S. strategic Air Force, including B-52 nuclear-capable strategic bombers. It was announced in July 1983 that five B-52's were deployed on Guam and that nine more would be added to them. The 3rd Air Force Division operates in the Pacific to the west of the date line and also in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

The Andersen base, according to the paper of the U.N. Secretariat, also is a satellite and submarine tracking centre.

The U.S. Navy also has major facilities on Guam, including ports, repair and servicing facilities for the U.S. 7th Fleet, communication centres, ammunition depots and oil storages.

The militarization of Guam is making very fast progress. Spending on military development projects during the last U.S. fiscal year reached $85 million and this year $86 million. The Pentagon is planned to spend more than 250 million dollars on the construction of new military facilities on Guam over the next five years.

CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Luncheon Given

LD252059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Talks continued today between Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Shevardnadze held a luncheon in Comrade Chnoupek's honor. The luncheon was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials, officials accompanying Chnoupek, and also Zavadil, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the USSR.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Chnoupek exchanged speeches. The luncheon took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Later in the day Chnoupek laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Shevardnadze Speech

PM281404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship That Has Stood the Test of Time"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in B. Chnoupek's honor. The luncheon was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials; those accompanying B. Chnoupek; and CSSR Ambassador to the USSR M. Zavadil.

Addressing the guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: Your official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade B. Chnoupek, is taking place during an important period in the life of our countries. The 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress have outlined impressive programs for accelerating the social and economic development of our countries. Their fulfillment will strengthen still further the positions of socialism, its prestige, and influence in the international arena.

Our talks, Comrade Chnoupek, are intended to fill with specific content the principled accords reached during M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with G. Husak and to put into day-to-day practice the foreign policy decisions of the CPSU and CPCZ congresses.

We are glad that they have confirmed the friendly nature of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, the strengthening interaction of our countries in the international arena, and have been useful to both sides.

The complete mutual understanding and common views and assessments of all the matters under discussion are natural. After all, the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, is the life-giving source of our cooperation.

We are at one in assessing the present international situation and the causes of its deterioration.

Through the fault of American imperialism and its allies, the world has approached a dangerous line, the crossing of which would mean destruction for mankind.

Certain circles in Washington are behaving like the militarist maniacs who were caustically ridiculed by Karel Capek 50 years ago. They said that they would rather have the whole of mankind die of the White Plague than agree to disarmament and the conclusion of a treaty on peace among all peoples for all time.

Some 50 years have passed. During that period the world has been through a war of unprecedented scale and consequences. Mankind has learned a lot. But, unfortunately, there are still plenty of people who are fond of military adventures and who are prepared to trample on the peoples' freedom and independence for the sake of selfish imperialist interests.

The whole world is watching with alarm the development of the situation in the Mediterranean that has been aggravated to the utmost by American imperialism's new criminal actions. How else can one qualify the U.S. banditlike attack on Libya, a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations Organization, than mockery of international law and an act of undisguised brigandage. The Soviet Union, together with its allies, together with the overwhelming majority of states and peoples, wrathfully condemned this lawlessness and arbitrariness of the American Administration. We openly stated that Washington's reckless actions damage Soviet-American relations, and East-West relations as a whole.

In these conditions -- and we have every reason to say this, the defensive alliance of states of the Warsaw Treaty is the most important factor for preserving peace and security in Europe, and also in the whole world. The combined might of the Warsaw Treaty members is a real, insurmountable barrier to those harboring aggressive plans in respect of the states of the socialist community.

At the same time, it is the hope and support of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the struggle for independence and social progress.

Being aware of its historic responsibility for the fate of the world and socialism, for the future of the peoples on earth, the socialist community is firmly holding the initiative in the cause of averting nuclear war, achieving progress in the field of disarmament, easing international tension, and developing extensive and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

Real prospects of ridding Europe of the mountains of nuclear and chemical arms are opened up by the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The proposal for a considerable reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, set forth recently in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Berlin, is a serious supplement to the program of nuclear disarmament, further developing it and making it more concrete.

It is our view that the process of reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe -- that could be started with the armed forces of the two alliances, while constantly preserving the existing balance in this field, and subsequently joined by other European states -- should be carried out in combination with and with due account for our program of nuclear disarmament. In specific terms, the intention would be to reduce operational-tactical nuclear armaments deployed in the European zone, as well as conventional armaments.

The implementation of these proposals would considerably lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and strengthen peace and the security of all states on the European Continent.

Czechoslovakia's vigorous foreign policy activities, its weighty contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the pursuance of the coordinated course of the fraternal countries in the international arena are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. It gives us special satisfaction to note Czechoslovakia's growing prestige in the international community, the growing support for its foreign policy initiatives, in particular for the proposal made by it jointly with the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Initiatives in international matters, and I want to emphasize this particularly, come into being as a result of a collective exchange of views with our allies. Here a special role belongs to the now regular meetings of the top party and state leaders of the fraternal countries. So there is a comradely and actually continuous exchange of views on how to merge the forces of socialist countries more effectively in the efforts to achieve a radical restructuring of international relations on the basis of just democratic principles and turn the idea of an all-embracing system of international security, set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, into a reality.

We say again and again: We are not lacking in determination to work patiently, perseveringly, and persistently for an all-round development of international cooperation, for civilized relations with all countries, for the solution of the most complex problems. We say: Let not even the slightest chance be lost in achieving disarmament, strengthening the security of peoples, and ensuring the peaceful cohabitation and cooperation of states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union, together with Czechoslovakia and all the fraternal socialist countries, has done and will continue to ensure the continuation of the human race.

Chnoupek Speech

PM281420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek speech at 25 April Moscow luncheon in his honor under the general headline: "Friendship That Has Stood the Test of Time"]

[Text] B. Chnoupek noted in his speech that the Czechoslovak people are impressed by the bold aims set by the 27th CPSU Congress, which provided clear answers to current vitally important questions. The congress documents contain a tremendous wealth of theoretical ideas and a scientifically substantiated realistic program for the dynamic development of Soviet society, and they clearly outline the prospect of accelerated advancement during the current historical period of radical change in the USSR.

The congress decisions provide an inspiring example also for our party. We have stated this with utmost emphasis at the recent 17th congress of our Communist Party, which called for a struggle for a new way of thinking and a new style in tackling pressing problems and reaffirmed our immutable foreign policy orientation whose cornerstone is the unswerving strengthening of friendship and development of cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union.

The close collaboration between our parties, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, Comrades Gustav Husak and M.S. Gorbachev, greatly influences the content of our relations. We take pride in the fact that they are characterized by complete trust, unity of views, and extensive cooperation in all spheres and that -- in the words of the Soviet delegation at the 17th CPCZ Congress -- they serve as an example of socialist internationalism.

We welcome all the positive elements that have emerged so clearly in our mutual relations since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and not only in our relations. They include, first and foremost, the strengthening of the principle of democracy which manifests itself noticeably in the attentive approach to the experience of the fraternal parties and countries based on their history and distinctive features, and also in the passing on of the unique and in many respects universal experience of the first socialist country. All this makes for a high degree of unity and close coordination of foreign policy steps within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. We especially value the proposals put forward at our congresses for the further improvement of international socialist division of labor.

Referring to socialist Czechoslovakia's successes, the minister noted that the nationwide discussion which is under way in the country in connection with the general election is showing that the country's working people understand the demand of the time. They are not afraid of restructuring; they want to work in the new way.

I would like to emphasize once again that our party and the entire Czechoslovak people fully support the peace program of the Soviet Communists, he said. We intend to use every means at our disposal to contribute more effectively to its translation into reality, to seek to achieve peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the establishment of the groundwork for a system of comprehensive international security, and the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons, and primarily Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Judging by appearances, the anti-Geneva syndrome which expressed the egoistic interests of the military-industrial complex is building up across the ocean. Preparations are under way to implement the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and measures to create a European option of this program are being studied. All this is creating difficulties not just in Soviet-American relations, it is poisoning the international atmosphere as a whole. However, we believe that even at the current complex stage there is no room for pessimism. We seek to strengthen stability and trust between European states.

The minister noted further that Czechoslovakia will continue to develop friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation with the countries that have embarked on the path of independent development. He resolutely denounced the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy of neoglobalism in all its manifestations. This applies also to the barbaric U.S. attack on Libya, whose consequences go far beyond the Mediterranean. We seek a peaceful and just settlement in all seats of tension.

The luncheon was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Ligachev, Medvedev Receive

LD251851 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have received today Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak foreign minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

Views were exchanged on topical international issues. It was pointed out that the situation in the world remains tense and acute. The continuing nuclear explosions, the aggressive actions of the United States against Libya have further aggravated the international situation. Under those conditions the countries of the socialist community are consistently pursuing their principled and responsible foreign policy directed at ensuring a change for the better in the situation in Europe and the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that the Czechoslovak leadership actively supports the new Soviet initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin. The implementation of the proposals concerning a considerable cut in all components of land forces and the tactical aviation of the European states and the corresponding forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe, as well as the initiative in the field of a ban on chemical weapons will make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation. An important prerequisite for improving the atmosphere in Europe is the renunciation of any attempts at calling in question the fundamental of the post-war set-up and the existing borders, the overcoming of the revanchist tendencies manifesting themselves in the FRG's policy.

It was stressed in the course of the meeting that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia open prospects for a deepening of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, their close cooperation in the international arena. The striving was expressed to perfect further the practices of coordinating the foreign policy actions of the allied states in tne name of ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Chnoupek Comments on Talks

AU291307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr p 7

[CTK Moscow report on an interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 25 April to Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow, on his 24-25 April talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] B. Chnoupek said that the talks conducted with Eduard Shevardnadze as well as the receptions by Yegor Ligachev and Vadim Medvedev were held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, an atmosphere that was strongly influenced by the historically important 27th CPSU Congress. Its Leninist adherence to principles, great exactingness, and philosophy of innovation also became a powerful source of inspiration for the 17th CPCZ Congress. This fact alone determined the highly constructive course and very productive results of the meetings in Moscow.

We proceeded with basic invariables, from the fact that the entire modern history of our country conclusively demonstrates that friendhsip, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism fully correspond to the vital interests of our nations. We have always been able to rely on the Soviet Union, be it in questions of our country's security or in questions of building a developed socialist society. The treaty of alliance of 6 May 1970 provides the foundation of these ties; its conclusion has been followed by a number of bilateral contracts, agreements, and plans.

The systematic coordination between the CPCZ and the CPSU, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, provides the guarantee for a successful future development of these ties.

As we jointly stated during the talks with Minister Shevardnadze, we regard as the main task in promoting Czechoslovak-Soviet relations the interlinking in the most efficient manner of the two countries' economies and scientific-technical potentials and the setting up of good conditions and incentives for the development of higher forms of cooperation such as production sharing, specialization, and direct ties in manufacturing and research and development. We drew attention to the growing importance of close cooperation between ideological and scientific institutions, mass information media, and trade union, youth, and other social organizations. This also applies to an area of such importance as the exchange of cultural values, an area that is utilized by the broad public, B. Chnoupek said.

Our talks confirmed our absolute unanimity of views on all problems of international life. We proceeded from the profound analysis of the current complex international situation that was carried out by the 27th CPSU Congress. We exchanged views on how to efficiently translate into practice by joint coordinated efforts the specific, comprehensive, and realistic peace program of Soviet Communists, with which our party and our people full identify. We want to make use of all means and possibilities to contribute the best we can to building the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, in the interest of enforcing permanent peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We described as the optimal path toward this end the important Soviet proposals of 15 January, aimed at the complete liquidation of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, and of 18 April, aimed at concluding an agreement on substantially limiting all segments of ground forces and tactical air forces in Europe and simultaneously reducing the number of nuclear weapons of operational-tactical designation.

We expressed concern over the policy of imperialism, be it the continuing pursuit of the project of militarizing space and the fact that the NATO path indulges in speculation about its European variant, the continuing deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, or the revival of revanchism. These are all very serious signals. The nuclear age and, as we might add today, the space age, as well as a number of negative manifestations in the West and particularly in the United States, that constitute a breach of the spirit of Geneva, require a new method of political thought, however. Its outcome must be the realization that the traditional notions about the possibility of acquiring military supremacy are no longer valid.

We also exchanged views on the further development of the Helsinki process. We expressed the conviction that, with good will on the part of all Final Act signatories, it is possible to achieve positive results at all forums of negotiations -- from Stockholm to Vienna. We also discussed the situation in areas regarded as hotbeds of tension, which the most reactionary forces are fomenting from the Middle East, across the south of Africa, up to Central America. We resolutely condemned the policy of imperialism and neoglobalism in all its forms -- from the exploitation of the economic dependence of developing countries down to the policy of state terrorism. We particularly condemned the brutal U.S. attack against Libya, to which innocent people fell victim.

In concluding, I would like to stress that we preceive our talks with Eduard Shevardnadze as an important part of informal, businesslike contacts between representatives of the two fraternal countries, which at the same time constitute a manifestation of new qualities in relations among states of the socialist community in the spirit of the conclusions of the congresses of our Communist Parties, B. Chnoupek said.

Discusses Results of Visit

LD261716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek discusses results of visit "prior to his departure" from USSR; remarks in Slovak with superimposed translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] We can note with satisfaction that our mutual relations have now reached a level for which it is difficult to find historical parallel. That applies to all areas, including the political, economic, and cultural spheres, as well as others. But there are still reserves; and we note that in the area of economic cooperation there is in fact a need to proceed along new paths and to seek new trends -- primarily, direct contacts between our economic units.

As for foreign policy issues, we said clearly that we fully support the initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the plans of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at strengthening peace and disarmament and returning to the mature phase of the policy of detente. We also fully support the recent proposals which were made in Berlin.

I would like to say that on all these issues we found full understanding and full agreement. This, I would say, is already a tradition which has come about between our people and parties.

Joint Communique

PM301435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] B Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union 24-26 April 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received B. Chnoupek and in the course of a cordial, comradely conversation briefed him on the multifaceted work that is under way in the USSR in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In turn, B. Chnoupek reported on the results of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on progress in the implementation of its objectives.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, during which questions of further strengthening bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation were discussed.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the CSSR, which are based ont he unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are developing fully in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 6 May 1970. They noted the special importance of the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak for further deepening fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and improving comprehensive cooperation.

The consistent and complete implementation of bilateral agreements and accords and of reciprocal commitments within the CEMA framework meets the vital interests of the fraternal peoples, promotes the further development of the two countries' cooperation, and contributes to the acceleration of the soicoeconomic development of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The sides declared that in the present complex international situation the constant strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' unity and cohesion on the basis of the concerted foreign policy course elaborated at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia and at other meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and allied socialist states is of special importance for consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world. Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the recent session of the Foreign Ministers Committee in Warsaw, which was described as an important forum for the practical coordination of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign policy stances and actions.

It was noted during the talks that the main source of tension in the present complex international situation is the aggressive militarist policy of the United States which, relying on the support of its closest NATO allies, is escalating the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority so as to be able to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. Involving the U.S. allies in the Strategic Defense Initiative program and complementing it with a European variant of the "star wars" program pursues the aim of destroying the strategic equilibrium and undermining international security.

The ministers emphasized that it is necessary to take vigorous steps in order to stop the arms race that is being fueled by the United states, prevent it from spreading to space, eliminate the nuclear threat, and move on to disarmament. B. Chnoupak, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, expressed himself in favor of the implementation of the program for the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century as set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in support of the fundamental principles for the creation of a comprehensive international security system put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the talks believe that the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be an important step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world, and that this would simultaneously resolve the question of the operational-tactical means deployed as a countermeasure to the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Expressing the conviction that a total nuclear weapons test ban would be an effective practical step toward the elimination of these weapons, the USSR and the CSSR resolutely denounced the irresponsible policy of the U.S ruling circles which have passed up a unique opportunity to end Soviet and U.S. nuclear explosions right now and thereby create a real basis for the disarmament process.

The new Soviet proposals for the implementation, subject to appropriate verification [kontrol], of large-scale reductions in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, including all components of the ground forces and tactical aviation of the European states and the United States and Canada deployed on the European Continent, accord with the fundamental interests of all European countries. The USSR's constructive proposals for the complete and general elimination fo chemical weapons and the industrial base for their production, put forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, pursue the same aim. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia share the view that these far-reaching new Soviet initiatives make it possible to accelerate the conclusion of an appropriate interational convention. The USSR declared its full support for the initiatives put forward by the CSSR and the GDR and also Bulgaria and Romania to create chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe and the Balkans. respectively, as an important step toward this aim.

The conviction was expressed that the implementation of the proposal of the allied socialist states to create nuclear-free zones in Europe would contribute to improving the international climate and ensure greater stability and mutual trust.

Attaching fundamental importance to the development and strengthening of the all-European process, the ministers expressed the view that substantial accords that strengthen trust and security in Europe should be sought at the Stockholm conference prior to the all-European meeting in Vienna. They noted that this meeting must be thoroughly prepared for and held in a positive tone so as to impart a strong new impetus to the continuation and development of the Helsinki spirit.

The USSR and CSSR resolutely denounced the barbarous bombings of peaceful Libyan cities by U.S. aircraft. They emphasized that this act of direct U.S. aggression against Libya -- a soveriegn state and UN member -- creates a real threat to peace not just in the southern Mediterranean but also beyond. Expressing full solidarity with the Libyan people in their efforts to rebuff the imperialist aggression, the sides demanded an end to the U.S. adventurist policy in the Mediterranean and emphasized again the vital necessity for the swiftest transformation of this region into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia expressed concern in connection with the continuing escalation of tension in Central America. They denounced U.S. encroachments on Nicaragua's sovereignty, expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and expressed themselves in favor of a just political settlement in Central America. Here it was stressed that the main precondition for achieving such a settlement was the end of the hostile U.S. actions against Nicaragua and of U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American states.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia reaffirmed their resolve to strenthen their collaboration in the foreign policy sphere with a view to forestalling a further exacerbation of the international situation and ensuring the continuation of a constructive East-West dialogue and a return to detente in world affairs.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity of views on all the questions discussed.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, B. Chnoupek extended an invitation to E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Minister Departs

LD261440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left for home today. He stayed in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, he was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials. CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Miroslav Zavadil was among the sendoff party.

LOGINOV, HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONFER

PM011459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Consultations in which M. Barity, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 29-30 April.

YAZKULIYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN JURIST DELEGATION

PM301428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] On 25 April B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Hungarian jurists headed by Hungarian Supreme Court President J. Szilbereky. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court.

There was a friendly conversation in which V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated.

ZHITENEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

PM291027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.A. Zhitenev, secretary of Sverdlosvk CPSU Obkom, was in Hungary 21 through 26 April under the plan for CPSU-MSZMP ties. There was an exchange of experience in the party leadership of the mass media. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary J. Berecz.

GDR'S KESSLER TO VISIT 'FIRST HALF OF MAY'

LD291503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TASS) -- At the invitation of MSU Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, is to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of May.

CEAUSESCU URGES U.S. TO JOIN TEST MORATORIUM

PM301507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Supporting Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr -- Romania wholly supports the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and believes it necessary to reach agreement at the earliest opportunity on ending the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and subsequently worldwide, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, stated at the opening here today of the General Union of Trade Unions Congress.

The ending of nuclear tests as the first step in banning nuclear weapons and eliminating them everywhere is of immense importance, he stressed. We urge the United States to end nuclear tests and join the USSR's test moratorium. It is also necessary for the program for universal disarmament to envisage conventional arms and armed forces reductions.

Romania resolutely condemns the aggressive U.S. actions against independent and sovereign Libya and the bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. aircraft.

TRADE UNION FESTIVAL CONCLUDES IN POLAND

PM301526 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Special correspondents Yu. Vasilkov and V. Yermolayev dispatch: "The Warmth of Friendly Meetings. Soviet Trade Union Festival in Poland Concluded"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr -- Today Warsaw saw off the participants in the USSR Trade Union Festival in Poland. Emissaries of Soviet working people met people from Poland's enterprise collectives and trade union aktivs all over the country during the week.

The initial results of the festival were summed up at a meeting between the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] and the Soviet trade union delegation. OPZZ Deputy Chairman R. Sosnowski and AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus primarily emphasized the great usefulness of the event that took place. During their meetings, Polish and Soviet trade union aktiv members spoke not only about achievements but also about unsolved problems, the serious tasks concerning the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and preparations for the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress. The Soviet and Polish trade unions have quite a few concerns in common: participation in the process of the acceleration of their countries' economic development and in the solution of problems, like the provision of housing for working people, the organization of active leisure, and many others. Therefore, mutual ties acquire particular importance. The Soviet Trade Union Festival in Poland marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in cooperation. It displayed yet again the desire of the two countries' working people to develop their friendly ties.

The festival was distinguished by the fact that the conversations were of an exceptionally frank and lively nature. Both Polish and Soviet trade union aktiv members expressed the desire to continue the building tradition and to at last overcome the elements of officialdom in bilateral trade union meetings, in order to focus their attention on the specific study of experience in all spheres.

Polish journalists asked the Soviet comrades to share their impressions of today's situation within the Polish trade union movement. The head of the Soviet trade union delegation noted the gratifying fact that the positions of Polish trade unions are being consolidated and that they display a more active desire to participate in the solution of topical economic problems.

"We attach particular attention," K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said, "to the development of direct contacts at labor collective level. It is important for workers in both countries to have an opportunity to spend some time at a related plant or factory and share front-line experience directly at the workplace. A start has already been made in this type of cooperation, and it will be actively developed." Mention was made at the final meeting of the need to make socialist international competition and the cooperation of working people in border regions more active and broader in the near future. The "first swallows" have also appeared in this sphere.

Specific examples were cited by Soviet trade union delegation members I.A. Shinkevich, chairman of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and V.K. Dvurechenskiy, chairman of the Kaliningrad Oblast Trade Union Council.

Meetings between representatives of the Soviet trade union press with journalists from Polish trade union publications took place within the framework of the USSR Trade Union Festival in Poland.

TASS REPORTS SED-SPD TALKS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD302231 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 30 TASS -- A joint working group of the Political leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the faction of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) in the West German Bundestag has held its regular meeting here centering on the issue of setting up a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe, ADN news agency has reported.

The working group welcomed the Soviet proposals on mutual reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe, including all components of land forces and tactical aviation, of the European states and also of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. These proposals were put forward in the speech made by the general secretary of the 11th SED Congress.

In conjuncture with the production of new types of binary chemical weapons planned by NATO to be begun in the United States and their possible deployment in Europe, the working group holds that this should be avoided. This step would inflict an irreparable damage on the Geneva talks on outlawing chemical weapons. Therefore, the initiative for setting up a zone free of chemical arms in Europe is exceptionally urgent today.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the working group in Bonn on May 30. The Berlin meeting was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium, chairman of the Subcommission on Disarmament and Arms Control of the West German Bundestag.

YELTSIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DKP CONGRESS

LD011254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow today for Hamburg to take part in the eighth German Communist Party (DKP) Congress at the invitation of the board of the German Communist Party. The delegation is led by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow gorkom.

Arrives in Hamburg

LD011312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation has arrived in Hamburg from Moscow today at the invitation of the Board of German Communist Party to take part in the eighth Congress of the DKP. It consists of Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, who is heading the delegation; Comrade Golubeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Ivanovo 'Kirov' textile works; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Congress Opens

LD020835 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hamburg May 2 TASS -- The 8th Congress of the German Communist Party opened in the home town of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, here this morning. About 900 delegates from all parts of the Federal Republic of Germany are taking part in the forum.

Representatives of more than forty communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements, including a CPSU delegation headed by Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, are present. The slogan of the Hamburg congress is "For new policy: world without nuclear weapons and jobs and for all."

The party chairman, Herbert Mies, delivered the report of the GCP Executive.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Attends Tbilisi May Day Event

LD011455 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 1 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is staying in the Soviet Republic of Georgia, attended today the demonstration devoted to May 1st -- the day of the international solidarity of working people.

Yeoryios Iakovou and those who accompany him visited Mtskheta, the ancient capital of Georgia, where they saw architectural monuments dating back to the 5-11th centuries.

On the same day Y. Iakovou left Tbilisi for Moscow.

Ends Official Visit

LD020910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (TASS) -- Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, left Moscow today at the end of an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FINNISH OFFICIALS FAVOR ORDERING ANOTHER AES

LD011153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 May 86

[By TASS Correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 May (TASS) -- The small town on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, bearing the beautiful name Loviisa, was destined to contributed a glorious page to the history of not just its own country, but of the friendly, mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Finland. An AES [Atomic Emission Spectroscopy] -- the first in Finland's nuclear energy industry -- was built here with cooperation between Soviet and Finnish design and construction organizations. Its first unit, with the capacity of 440 megawatts, was made operational in 1977; the second, similar one, in 1979. These yield in excess of 10 percent of the total electricity generated in the country. Moreover, the station's potential, especially that of its reactors and turbines, has made it possible to increase the station's capacity to between 460 and 465 megawatts each. [as received]

Ever since the station became operational -- it is the first station built in a capitalist country with the USSR's assistance -- public and experts alike have focused increased attention on it. And it has withstood this test of time. The most respectable scientific journals, scrupulously taking stock of all the aspects of the AES' operation, emphasize that the Loviisa AES is one of the world's best in its class.

This was emphasized by (Anders Palmgren) at a Helsinki press conference. He made this statement for numerous representatives of the Finnish press, being fully aware of all the ins and outs in this area. [as received] A. Palmgren, since the commissioning of the Loviisa AES, worked as an engineer. Subsequently he became its director and is currently the managing director of the "Perusvoima" joint-stock company, set up in order to build and subsequently operate a new AES in Finland. A. Palmgren regards further development of cooperation with the USSR in the field of nuclear energy as essential.

Sigurd Slaetis, the mayor of the town, likewise has a high opinion of the Loviisa AES. In an interview for SUOMENMAA he emphasized that following the commissioning of such a major industrial project as this, not just the town, but also the neighboring regions had gained in strength. The construction of the AES makes it possible to improve considerably the situation in the region, S. Slaetis said. And this is of great importance. I do not want to speculate on the accident that has taken place at an AES in the USSR.

Naturally, it is a serious matter and it, too, must be seriously studied. We, however, are of the view that it would be natural to order a new AES from the USSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA WRITER ASSESSES FRENCH DEFENSE SYSTEMS

PM011048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Changes Expected"]

[Text] In connection with the new correlation of political forces in France and the creation of a government of representatives of right-wing parties, questions connected with building up and improving the might of the French Armed Forces are being discussed widely inside and outside the country. The prevailing opinion among observers is that France's stance with regard to the creation and targeting of nuclear arms, the so-called "European defense community," and the NATO bloc will not undergo any substantial changes.

It is expected that questions will be decided more promptly in favor of building a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and creating a new Hades missile with a nuclear warhead and a range of more than 300 km. The present French Government, the American weekly DEFENSE NEWS writes, advocates replacing the single-charge, silo-housed S3 missiles and obsolescent Mirage IV bombers with a medium-range mobile Mirved ballistic missile.

According to a report in the newspaper L'HUMANITE, in May French strategic aircraft will be armed with the new ASMP missile that has a nuclear charge with a yield several times greater than that of the atom bomb which the Americans dropped on Hiroshima. This missile can also be equipped with a neutron or a chemical charge.

It is believed that more substantial changes will affect conventional arms and the funding of the military program. According to press data, the government is promising to adopt a new military program and increase appropriations for military purposes, bringing them up to the level of four or more percent of the total value of the gross national product.

The 47,000-strong French rapid action force modeled on the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is now being criticized. "The point is," the weekly DEFENSE NEWS maintains, "that France has neither the rear support nor the airlift ability to deploy and support five divisions in the event of military operations." In this connection the weekly recalls that when French troops were transferred to Chad several years ago, C-5 Galaxy and C-141 Starlifter transport aircraft of the U.S. Air Force were used to deliver heavy weapons and combat hardware there.

Observers do not rule out changes in other spheres of French military policy as well.